The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4352 二十五百三千四第 日十初月九唐 年末辛治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1871. 二拜禮 號八十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Oct. 17, HAIL COLUMBIA, Amer. sch., 353, Brereton, Swatow 15th October, Ballast.—SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Oct. 17, ALDEBARAN, French bark, 400, Laurent, Saigon 6th October, Rice.—F. DEGENAER.

Oct. 17, JANE MARIA, Brit. bk., 341, Leggett, Saigon 29th September, Rice.—ROZARIO & Co.

Oct. 17, LINGA, French bk., 390, Friaux, Saigon Sept. 23rd, 9,000 piculs Rice.—F. DEGENAER.

Departures.

Oct. 17, UNA, str., for Singapore.
Oct. 17, HINDOSTAN, str., for Singapore, &c.
Oct. 17, GLENARTNEY, str., for Singapore, &c.
Oct. 17, OTTAWA, str., for Yokohama.
Oct. 17, ADEN, str., for Shanghai.
Oct. 17, SHAFTESBURY, str., for Shanghai.
Oct. 17, HONGKONG, for Bangkok.
Oct. 17, AFOUNE, for Saigon

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 17TH OCTOBER.

Una, str., for Singapore.
Hector, str., for Shanghai.
Charlie Palmer, for Whampoa.
Crest of the Wave, for Whampoa.
Telegraph, for Saigon.
Veloce, for Saigon.
Nuevo Constante, for Iloilo.
Gravina, for Manila
Rio de la Plata, for Bangkok.
Feiga, for New York.

Passengers.

Per *Hindostan*, str., for Singapore, &c.,—Surgeon and Mrs. Robotham and native servant, Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Patel and son, Mrs. Hart and son, Mrs. Bell, and Mr. D. Sassoon.

The following passengers proceed by P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Travancore*, to-day, at noon,—

For Bombay—Messrs. W. Atkinson and native servant, Pestonjee Dinshaw, and N. A. Borges.

For Suez,—Mr. G. Petero.

For Aden.—5 Chinese carpenters and 3 boatmen.

For Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, child, and native servant, Mr. Cox.

For Southampton.—Messrs. Theo. H. Chapman, Fry, C. Teal, and Duncan Weir.

Reports.

The British bark *Jane Maria*, reports Saigon 29th September, with fresh S.W. winds until at the Macclesfield Bank; from thence strong N.W. gales for five days, with tremendous heavy seas; after which till the 13th, had winds from the Southward, and moderate weather; on the 13th and on the 14th, had a terrific gale commencing at N., and ending at E., with heavy rain and terrific cross sea from that till arrival in port, had fine weather and N.E. winds.

The French bark *Linga* reports left Saigon 23rd September, with light S.W. monsoon and fine weather till 30th September, in lat. 15 N., 121 E., then experienced heavy weather for 14 days, having had three typhoons, which occurred on the 1st, 8th and 12th instants, respectively, after which moderate till arrival.

The French bark *Aldebaran* reports left Saigon on 6th October, with a fine S.W. wind, which was carried throughout to port.

The American schooner *Hail Columbia* reports left Swatow on 15th October, with fine weather and E.N.E. wind throughout. The American bark *Juan Rafray* was beating in on the 11th, and went on shore on the Johoine Bank, and to all appearance she was fast sinking. The vessel was bound to Newchwang, but a typhoon caused to drift down South from Amoy.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 16th, Pallas, put back, Rose from Amoy; 17th, Marie from Amoy, Arab from Swatow; 21st, Rantipole from Tamsui; October 1st, Oscar Vidal from Hongkong, Adele from Shanghai; 2nd, Woodbine from Hongkong; 4th, Island City from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

September 15th, Tuck Sing for Shanghai, Pallas for Shanghai, Catherina for Melbourne, 16th, Benefactor for New York; 20th, Tartar for Shanghai, 21st, Kelso for New York; 22nd Holmsdale for London; 30th, Thyatira for London; 3rd, Arab for Newchwang; 4th, Rantipole for Shanghai, Harmon for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 20th, Velos from Hakodadi; 22nd, Clara from Nagasaki; 24th, Eaglet from Keelung, Shanghai from Manila, Celestial Queen from Hakodadi; 26th, Elizabeth Graham from London; 27th, Lord of the Isles from Nagasaki, Johanna from Hakodadi; 28th, Bob Tail Nag, put back, Rifle from Nagasaki, Etha Rickmers from Cardiff; 29th, Mindin from Yokohama; 30th, Jennie Lonttit from Sydney Takasima from Nagasaki; 5th, Gipsey from Hakodadi; 6th, H. M. Juno from a Cruise, Catherine from Hiogo, Norfolk from Nagasaki, Felicia from Hakodadi; 7th, Falke from Chefoo, Resolution from Hakodadi; 8th, Johanna, Friedrich; Serpent from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

September 23rd, Henry Darling for Foochow, Guinevere for London; 24th, Bob Tail Nag for Tientsin, August for San Francisco; 26th, Kate for Swatow, Seatoller for London, Amoor for London; 27th, Adele for Foochow; 30th, Island City for Foochow; 30th, Homer from Swatow, N. B. Palmer for New York; 4th, Velos for Swatow, Lightfoot for Foochow, Suwa for Swatow; 5th, Bessie Searight for Nagasaki, Clara for Nagasaki, Hope for London, St Paul for Amoy, St Philbert for Foochow, Tonbridge for New York, Tuck Sing for Amoy and Taiwan; 6th, Candida for Amoy and Taiwan; 8th, Johanna for Swatow, Willy Rickmers for New York.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 25th, Japan, str., from San Francisco; 27th, Golden Age, str., from Shanghai; 28th, Vettor Pisani, Italian cor. from Singapore; 30th, Walton from London; 2nd, Miako from London; 2nd, Bombay, str., from Hongkong, Khankai from Hakodadi; 5th, Gedavery, str., from Hongkong; 7th, Lunan from Newchwang.

DEPARTURES.

September 23rd, America, str., for San Francisco; 26th, Japan, str., for Hongkong, New York, str., for Shanghai; 1st October, Devana for Foochow, Rolling Wave for Guam; 4th Oregonian, str., for Shanghai.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

ORIENTAL HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.
tf 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

BOARD and LODGING for a Single Gentleman, quite private; apply at No. 59, Wyndham Street.
tf 1520 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL-5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PIKE, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemaire, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers;—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	f.p.a.
From Canton	Tea,	2½%	1¾%
" Macao	Silk,	2 %	1½%
" Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½%	1¾%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BOOKS ON BUDDHISM.

A CATENA of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES, from the Chinese, by SAMUEL BEAL; price $5.

THE WHEEL OF THE LAW, Buddhism illustrated from Siamese Sources, by HENRY ALABASTER; price $4.50.

KUSA JATAKEYA, a Buddhistic Love Story, rendered into English Verse by THOMAS STEELE; price $2.

Copies of the above works, published by TRÜBNER & Co., London, may be had at the *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1629 Hongkong, 26th September, 1871.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

DES Soumissions cachetées pour la Fourniture de la FARINE DE FROMENT à effectuer à Saigon, pendant l'année 1872-73, pour le service des Subsistances de la Marine, seront reçues au Consulat de France jusqu'au 15 Décembre 1871 à 4 P.M. Il sera donné communication du cahier des charges relatif à l'adjudication en la Chancellerie tous les jours de 1 à 2 heures.

Le Gérant du Consulat,
CHS. L. DE LA FOREST.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FRENCH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered at Saigon in the course of the year 1872-73 for the Commissariat of the Navy, will be received at the French Consulate up to 4 P.M. of the 15th December. Particulars as to the list of conditions on which the adjudication will be based, will be communicated at the Chancellor's Office, from 1 to 2 P.M. every day.
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
Acting French Consul.
1662 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
For particulars, &c, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

FOR SALE,
At 213, Queen's Road East.
2 LATHES, 3 Drilling MACHINES, 1 Plate Bending MACHINE. Can be seen erected and ready for use.
S. SPEECHLEY.
1m 1675 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this place under the style of HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN having been amalgamated with our own, both Mr. L. HAUSCHILD and Mr. F. SORNSEN have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future will consist of
MR. WM. G. HALE.
" J. G. CASWELL.
" L. HAUSCHILD.
" F. SORNSEN.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
tf 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING BROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.
E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. DEPRIES in our firm ceased from this date.
E. ESTARICO & Co.
tf 1553 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A KOOK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.
J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1470 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of
WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.
Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1338

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

A. R. MARTY,
SUCCESSOR OF M. VISE & CO.,
92, *QUEEN'S ROAD:*

HAS received a large assortment of large and small Japanese Tea SETS, Toilette and Dinner SETS, Porcelaine and Lacquered VASES, of every size.
A very fine choice of Japanese IVORY and BRONZE, inlaid.
European GOODS.
144 1710 Hongkong, 7th October, 1871.

No. 125.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REWARD OF 250 DOLLARS.

WHEREAS on Monday, the 28th instant, at about 7 P.M., a Robbery with Violence was committed upon Mr. GEORGE L. TOMLIN, First Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Department, near the junction of Caine Road and Arbuthnot Road. It is hereby notified that a REWARD of $250 will be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information to the Police as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty Parties.

The above Reward will be apportioned at the discretion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the event of such information being supplied by more than one Person.

A Free Pardon will be granted to any Person implicated in the crime, who may give such information, provided he be not the actual perpetrator thereof.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 29th August, 1871. [tf 1471

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROSE & Co. have temporarily REMOVED their Business Premises from the Corner of Pottinger and Wellington to that of D'Aguilar and Wellington Streets, opposite Club Chambers, the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. A. BOYES.
tf 1532 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

A HANDSOME PHAETON with hood, suitable for Single Horse or a Pair.
Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per case.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245; it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

MEATS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will supply Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. Corned Rounds, Humps, and Tongues always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to
L. HUTCHINGS,
tf 1478 *Compradore, Swatow.*

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
19th October, 1871, at 10 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s Godowns,—
(For account of the concerned),
L O&C 1/68, 68 Coils Europe ROPE.
" 69/178, 110 Packages SPUN YARN, HOUSELINE, and MARLINE.
(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water),
Ex "Prince Waldemar."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1789 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.'s Godowns,

TO-MORROW,
the 19th October, 1871, at 10.30 A.M.—
(On account of the concerned,)
Ex "Prince Waldemar,"
L&Co 1/175, 175 Coils Europe ROPE.
" 176/300, 125 " SPUN YARN, MARLINE, HOUSELINE, and Seizing STUFF.
(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water).
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1790 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 19th October, 1871, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
200 Boxes Golden Yellow SOAP.
200 " White SOAP.
Bags Coffee.
Cases, each 4 dozen, quarts, Morice Cox & Co., PALE ALE.
Cases, each 6 dozen, pints, Morice Cox & Co., PALE ALE.
2 Cases Swiss CIGARS.
CLARET ST. ESTEPHE.
HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, PADLOCKS, &c.
And
5 Cases TURKEY RED.
And, by Order,
The following Confiscated GOODS:—
2 Bags Dried SHRIMPS.
2 " BICHE-DE-MER.
4 " SHARKFINS.
2 Lumps Chinese DYE.
4 Pieces LEAD.
And, under precept of Court,
1 4-wheel CARRIAGE PONY and HARNESS, Complete.
1 2-wheel CARRIAGE PONY and HARNESS, Complete.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1792 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,
the 20th October, 1871, at noon,—
Flannel BLANKETS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, TOYS, PADLOCKS, Riding WHIPS, Key RINGS, Note PAPER, INK, BRIDLES, Curry COMBS, OATS, Riding WHIPS, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, MIRRORS, JAM, VINEGAR, OLIVES, MUSTARD.
Also,
20 Cases MUSTARD in Tins, 14 Tierces Prime Mess BEEF, 80 Empty Porter HOGSHEADS, 10 Casks pints STOUT, 2 Casks CLARET, 10 Casks quarts do.
1791 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of Privately), on

FRIDAY,
the 20th October, 1871, at noon,—
The Steam Gun boat
"*STAUNCH,*"
As she now lies at Anchor in the Harbour with Masts, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c., &c., complete.

She is fitted with Penn's Patent (High pressure) Trank Double Engines of 60 H.P. (nominal). Her Boilers are Tubular and in thorough good order and condition:—
Length over all.....112 feet.
Breadth.....19 "
Loading Draught.....7 "
Inventory can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to Messrs. NORTON LYALL & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash at time of sale, the balance on Transfer of Vessel. Expense of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser. The Vessel, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1691 Hongkong, 4th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. L. FRICKEL & CO. TEMPORARY ENTRANCE
tf 1666] *ON THE PRAYA.* [Sept. 30

WANTED.

BY a Young German, a situation as Book-keeper, assistant Book-keeper, or Clerk, in a Mercantile Office in Hongkong, or any other Port on the Coast of China. Address C. M., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1678 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

NORTH German Bark
"JAVA,"
Piculs 7,500 carrying capacity. Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
7d 1752 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1160 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.
LO KEE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

THE Eighteenth Annual Regatta will take place on the 22nd and 23rd November next.

Gentlemen who are desirous of joining this Club are requested to send in their names to the undersigned.
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Hon. Secretary.
tf 1589 Hongkong, 18th September, 1871.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General MEETING of Shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1871, at 3 P.M.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.
20d 1702 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remedying vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May 3

SADDLERY.

AT COST PRICE.—A General ASSORTMENT from the
BEST LONDON HOUSES.
Also,
Driving and Riding WHIPS.
BONNETT & Co.,
20, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 1680 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards
3 " " 3½ "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ "
RATTLINE STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

AT LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

WANTED,

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to R. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

ALL the interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the firm of KWONG CHEONG, in Hongkong and Canton, ceased from this date by mutual consent. WONG TUNG SUN will carry on the business as hitherto, under the same style.
CHEONG QUAN HAING.
October 1st, 1871. [1m 1677

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late WM. B. KINNEAR, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st October next, otherwise such claim will not be admitted. All persons indebted to, or holding funds or property of, the said WM. B. KINNEAR, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned.
HENRY LOWCOCK,
Attorney for GEORGE THOMAS KINNEAR,
Sole Executor.
tf 1454 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

Intimations.

TENDERS for the REPAIR of the British barque "*ANNIE SCOTT*," will be received at the office of the undersigned till TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M. Particulars can be obtained on board, or on application to
BIRLEY & Co.
2d 1780 Hongkong, 17th October, 1871.

GERMAN BARQUE *VESTA.*

TENDERS for REPAIRS of the above-named vessel will be received at the office of the Undersigned until 2 P.M. TO-DAY, the 18th instant. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to
MELCHERS & Co.
Agents.
3d 1769 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

TENDERS for REPAIRS of the Dutch Brig "*TWEE GEBROEDERS,*" Mann, Master, will be received up to TO-DAY, 18th instant, at 4 P.M., at H. Netherlands M.'s Consulate, where particulars can be obtained. The Survey report can also be seen on board of the vessel or at the Office of Messrs. BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co., agents for Capt. MANN.
3d 1770 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after Monday next, the 18th instant, at the office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
tf 1584 Hongkong, 15th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000.

THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer special inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

The Undersigned, having been appointed agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to grant policies covering marine risks at current rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
3m 1567 Hongkong, 14th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

YOW TO, who was our Manager, has ceased to be in our employ since the end of the 8th month, and in future all orders for purchases of goods must be signed by YOW PAK.
CHUNG M W TYE,
No. 68, Wellington Street.
1m 1772 Hongkong, 17th October, 1871.

CANTON RACES.

THE above will take place at Honam, on THURSDAY, the 14th, and FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1871.
WESTON GIBSON,
Clerk of the Course.
1m 1712 Canton, 6th October, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Two Commodious 8 Roomed HOUSES, known as 1 and 2, Westbourne Villas, and situated on the Caine Road, Stabling, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.
1251 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

TO LET.

THE East half of the "Hermitage" on Caine Road, formerly occupied by T. G. HAYLLAR, Esq. Possession on 1st November. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1m 1763 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

TO LET.

FIVE Granite GODOWNS, situated at Praya East.
For particulars, apply to
TANG LOK, *of Yuen Cheong Shop,*
Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
1m 1637 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE Ground-floor of our PREMISES facing Queen's Road.
SANDER & Co.
tf 1505 Hongkong, 5th September, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With possession early in April.
THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glenseakin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Polefoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

Manager.....W. E. ROGERS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
THE EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE,
MORE NOVELTY!
MORE NOVELTY!!!
ANOTHER NEW BURLESQUE,
"FAIR ROSAMOND'S BOWER."
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, &c.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 19TH.

OTHER NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION,
And will be shortly produced.

Doors open at 8, commence at 9 o'clock.
Tickets for the performances can be obtained at all hours on application at the LUSITANO THEATRE.
1781 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

MR. W. E. ROGERS having leased the LUSITANO CLUB BUILDING, is desirous of obtaining a few BOARDERS, having several suites of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS unoccupied. The Apartments can be had with or without Board. Apply as above.
1758 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

MR. ALFRED SINGER,
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE,
IS prepared to take a limited number of Pupils during his stay in

BIRTH.

On the 17th inst., at Shamoen, Canton, the wife of C. J. MESTERN, Esq., of a daughter. [1782

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.10, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 18TH, 1871.

THE Legislative Council is to meet to-day, and we make no doubt that the sitting will be one of more than ordinary interest. The question of the privilege of members in respect to remarks made in the Council Room, will, it is understood, be discussed; and it may be hoped that something will also be said as to the privilege of the CHIEF-JUSTICE of saying what he thinks fit without having his mouth shut in his own Court at the suggestion of an Attorney-General, who happens to be a member of the Executive Council. It would certainly be most desirable that the subject should be discussed in public, and that the CHIEF-JUSTICE's reply to Mr. PAUNCEFOTE's unwarrantable attack should receive as much publicity, as that which the Attorney's memorandum has obtained by being published in a Blue Book. Both these questions are of importance in the same direction, namely, whether or not there is to be the right of free discussion in this Colony. If the Chief-Justice on the Bench, and the members of the Council in their places, are to be called to account, the one out of the Court, and the other out of the Council Room, for what they say in their respective places, there must be an end to every particle of free discussion, and the residents in this Colony will be placed under the iron-heel of two or three petty despots, whose arrogance in many cases is only equalled by their ignorance. Possibly the CHIEF-JUSTICE may find means to answer Mr. PAUNCEFOTE's unheard of memorandum without alluding to it in the Council-Room; but to the non-official members, there is no other course left open than to enter a protest against the violation of their privileges, in calling the Hon. Mr. RYRIE individually to account for merely asking a question about a matter of the most urgent public importance.

It is essential to bear in mind that this question is entirely independent of the merits of the discussion which arose between the Hon. Mr. RYRIE and the REGISTRAR-GENERAL at the last meeting. Public opinion has already been so universally expressed upon that point, that we doubt whether there is a single man in the Colony who does not think that Mr. RYRIE was thoroughly justified in asking the question which he put, and that Mr. SMITH showed a lamentable want of discretion in the manner in which he took the matter up. But this affair, much as it is to be regretted, and painful as it is as an evidence of the desire on the part of the officials to prevent discussion, is of very small importance as compared with the question which has been raised in connection with it. If the Hon. Mr. RYRIE were as completely in the wrong as the whole public of Hongkong firmly believes he is completely in the right, this would make no difference as to the question which we are informed has to be settled this day at the Council. That question is simply whether the members of the Council are to have a pressure brought to bear upon them outside the Council Room, in consequence of remarks which they make within it. Such pressure is brought to bear, and that too in a most invidious way, if the COLONIAL-SECRETARY is to write letters to members demanding that they shall substantiate reports which have been going the round of the Colony, because they have asked the Government either to affirm or deny their accuracy. If such a principle were once established, the right of questioning the members of the Government would be completely annihilated, and it would be impossible for the public to know, with the smallest approach to accuracy, what was being done with regard to the most momentous matters.

It is of the first importance, therefore, that the two questions above noticed be entirely separated. If it be necessary to allude further to the question asked by Mr. RYRIE at the last meeting, this should be done on its own basis, as no answer in respect to this matter will form a reply to the great question which has to be settled, whether under any circumstances whatever the COLONIAL-SECRETARY can be justified in challenging a member to explain outside the Council Room what he felt it his duty to say within it. If such a principle as this were once admitted, there would be an end to the poor shadow of free discussion which at present exists. Even as matters now stand, an amount of very undesirable pressure is brought to bear upon members by the formalities they are forced to go through in many cases, in asking leave to bring this, that, or the other subject forward; and we know how of late it has been the habit to shut up all discussion by saying that the matter on which it is desirable to make remarks has been referred to the SECRETARY OF STATE. But if, in addition to all this, vexatious and annoying correspondence is to be the result of a member daring to ask a question not over pleasant to the Government—daring, that is, to ask one of the very questions which it is most necessary should be asked—public discussion will be subjected to an amount of restraint as contrary to the spirit of English government in every part of the world, as it will undoubtedly prove pernicious to the most important interests not only of the residents in this Colony, but also of those of the Country, to whom the decent administration and the prosperity of a Colony of the commercial and political importance of Hongkong, is a matter of no small moment.

For our own part, we go much farther in vindicating the right of free public discussion in this Colony than it is possible for the members of the Legislative Council to go in their places at the Board, shackled as they are by a pernicious and arbitrary system; and we are certain that in doing so we do but express the unanimous feeling of this Community. It is time that the voice of the public were heard on matters affecting their interests; but heard it never can be so long as the Council contains only four non-official members who can always be outvoted and, who, if they speak minds too freely, may be subjected to dismissal or persecuted by threatening letters from the Government. There can be no free discussion, while this system continues; and the time has come when the voice of the Community should be raised to put it down. The time has come indeed, when attempts are made to gag the Judge upon the bench, and the member in his seat at the Council. If this is to continue, liberty of discussion must be called a mere empty sound, and no man, however pure his purpose, will be able to speak freely upon any subject, seeing that, in the ever memorable words of ERSKINE, "men cannot communicate their free thoughts to one another with the lash held over their heads." Whether the coercion come in the form of injuring a man's repute and denying him the public position to which he is entitled, or in the form in which Governments acted in ERSKINE's time, and, but for his mighty voice, would act to the present day, the form, that is, of fines and imprisonment,—whether the pressure be physical or moral, it is still pressure; it is still the holding the lash over the heads of those who would speak their minds, and it should rouse an earnest and unqualified protest on the part of all, who are unwilling to see the public interests sacrificed to the narrow and arbitrary ends of a knot of officials, whose chief object seems to be to stick to their places and draw their salaries.

"Blue Beard" was repeated last night at the Lusitano Theatre, and afforded as much enjoyment as before. The hero of many wives was in capital form, and the fair Fatima threw herself into her part with a zest, which was sure to achieve success. Miss Homer acted the injured but pugilistic lover to perfection, and that fearsome creature, Sister Ann, was admirably managed by Mr. South. Finally, the breakdown was superb.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, will play the following selection in the Public Gardens to-day, the 18th instant, commencing at 5 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

March	*La Somnambula*	Riviere.
Selection	*Gemma di Vergy*	Donizetti.
Waltz	*Deutsche Lieder*	Ziehrer.
Selection	*La Traviata*	Verdi.
Polka	*La Pergola*	Marli.
Galop	*Wildbad Eisenbahn*	Kuhner.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

17th October.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

The sheriff to Dombjee Nowrajee, the baker, summoned J. Robertson, a storekeeper, for assaulting and beating him. Complainant stated that on the 13th instant he went to defendant's house, at 3.30 p.m., and presented three bills for payment. He stood at the door and waited about ten minutes; the defendant took the bills and put them away; they were receipted; afterwards the defendant asked him what he wanted waiting there, and complainant stated to him that if he did not intend to pay, he had better give him back the bills; whereupon defendant kicked him on the back and struck him two blows on the head; one of them caught his eye. He said this would not do, and asked defendant to give him back the bills. Then defendant came out to the street, struck at him again, but he warded off the blow. A Portuguese came up and separated them.

Defendant stated the complainant brought three bills, one of them was for an account from May, which he noted that he did not understand and he would not pay. He offered the bills back to the complainant, but he would not take them. He was very insolent, and would not go away, so he pushed him. Complainant then lifted up his umbrella, and made an attempt to strike him. He then pushed complainant into the street, and again he lifted up his umbrella, and struck at him, so he hit him. He had frequently bills left him that he did not pay at the time.

Cheong-a-lum, servant to defendant, corroborated his master's statement, and the defendant was discharged.

CUTTING EARTH.

Five Chinese were found cutting earth at the Sy-ing-poon school, a place where a notice is put up prohibiting the cutting, but as these coolies had a special permission to cut from the Surveyor-General, they were discharged.

HELPING HIMSELF.

Antonius Soriso, a manila man, was fined 50 cents, for helping himself to cakes from a hawker's basket, and not paying for them.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Tsang-a-put, a butcher, was, fined $1, or seven days' imprisonment, for cruelty to animals. He was found carrying three unfortunate pigs in one basket, and lashed together with a string in such a way as to chafe them frightfully.

The remaining cases were of a trivial nature.

STEAM RAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Can you tell me why an economical Government, such as exists now at home, deems it necessary to send out the *Iron Duke* to relieve the *Ocean*, when they ought to be aware that we have now two ships running, or intended to be run, continually on the coast? Surely the P. & O. Company must have informed the Home authorities of the intended change of arrangements, and the powerful fleet they purpose in future to keep on this station. The *Avoca* and *Bombay*, to say nothing of the M. M. Co.'s *Volga*, have a world-renowned history, and it seems to me perfectly unnecessary to increase the number of H. M.'s vessels on the China station, because the *Ocean* is ordered home. With the number of gun-vessels we have here, and the above mentioned cruisers running on the coast, we can surely fear nothing from the paper-built fleet of the Chinese Customs, and the saving of expense in not having the *Iron Duke*, might then very justly be a set off against our Military Contribution; and I have no doubt the Community would be glad to give their support to the Company in the matter of freight—that *is, in case* the Hongkong Government should be disposed to reduce the taxation, instead of increasing the salaries of officials when they find they have a small surplus.

Yours truly,

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 17TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal drug, Patna, has been excited throughout the day under speculative influence, sales of which have been effected at $700 to $705, cash and credit terms; at which it closed firm, with more buyers than sellers. Patna on time, 10th sales to arrive, has been placed at $710 to $712½, consumptive demand, however, still continues to be small; Benares is held for $695 to $700. Nothing has been done in Malwa. It is nominally quoted at $660 cash, for first quality drug.

OCTOBER 18TH, MORNING.

No change to report at present in the drug market.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—62 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—60 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$95 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$360 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$66 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—36½ per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls 25 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$17 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, Limited—8 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/3½ to 4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4 to 4/4¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/4¼ to 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4¼
Bank Bills on demand	4/2½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Private, 5 months' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	220
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	220
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, 3 days' sight	72½
Bank, 15 days' sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½

SALES ON OCTOBER 17TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 2 pieces, $95.00, by Fook-hing-wo to Hongkong merchant.

Brown Sugar, 600 piculs, at $2.94, by Fook-hing-wo to Hongkong merchant.

Rangoon Rice, 1,500 piculs, at $2.53, by Yee-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Cotton Yarn, 45 bales, $108.00, by Yee-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Shellfish, 6 piculs, at $83.00, by Yee-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 24 bales, at $14.00, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Calcutta Cotton, 100 bales, at $15.30, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 22 bales, at $14.00, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.

Lead, 335 pigs, at $5.65, by foreign merchant to Yau-wo.

Calcutta Cotton, 200 bales, at $15.00, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Vermicelli, 90 piculs, at $7.00, by Chun-cheong to Sheik-loong merchant.

Yellow Beans, 3,000 piculs, at $1.92, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CHUNG HOW MISSION.

It seems tolerably clear from the statements in the home papers that the CHUNG HOW Mission is destined to prove as abortive in England as it has already proved in France. The most vigorous defender of that functionary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has tardily and reluctantly altered its tone, and now frankly admits that CHUNG HOW was not justified in taking the neutral position which he assumed throughout, and, though holding that his error was only one of judgment, yet concedes that he was not free from blame. This conclusion is a somewhat mild one to deduce from the large premiss by which the *Pall Mall* preludes it, the statement, that is that "he was well aware of the mischief brewing weeks before it broke out," but nevertheless failed to inform the Consuls of it. This is described as being "unpleasantly associated" with the affair, and it must be confessed that it is being associated with it very unpleasantly indeed until the matter is fully explained. CHUNG HOW at least cannot say that he has been harshly judged. At first he was defended through thick and thin by his friend Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. WADE, who both refused to see anything more in the affair than an unexpected street rising, the latter, however, being compelled at last to declare his knowledge, acquired after his first conclusions had been arrived at, that CHUNG HOW had long been aware of the plot. This was obvious enough from the beginning to those who were willing to see; because CHUNG HOW's first remark in his defence when he went to the British Consul to explain matters after the massacre had taken place, was that he had had no idea that the affair was going to be so serious—the clearest and simplest instance that has ever occurred of a man convicting himself on the principle of "qui s'excuse s'accuse." This is still pleaded as an excuse for CHUNG HOW, and is considered by the *Pall Mall* as sufficient to bring his action into the category of an error of judgment. The idea which the writer in that paper has of an error of judgment must be tolerably wide; because it goes so far as assuming it to be a matter of judgment whether an official knowing that a plot of some kind is being hatched against innocent people, is justified in preserving silence, and neither taking any precautions nor informing those concerned of what is going on so as to enable them to take such steps themselves. To have such a connection as this with a deed of such atrocity as the Tientsin Massacre, is at least sufficient to disqualify anyone from being appointed special Ambassador to settle the international difficulty resulting from it. This was the extent of the recommendation in the Shanghai Chamber's memorial, which was so strongly condemned in some quarters before Mr. WADE reversed his first judgment on the receipt of further information and it is satisfactory to find that, after all the discussion that has taken place, the common sense of the public at home seems likely to bring them to the same conclusion. At the present time the excitement occasioned by the frightful deed of Tientsin has subsided, and although we cannot abate one particle of the horror with which we regard it, we are able to look upon it more calmly than when the indignation was fresh upon us. But the calmest judgment must leave CHUNG HOW deeply implicated; nor can the vigorous denunciations which were made when the public excitement was at its highest, be considered to have been in any way unjustifiable. The most elaborate and careful investigation has proved beyond a question that the conclusion at which the public judgment, stimulated into activity but not mastered, by the strong feelings which were aroused, then arrived, was a true conclusion; and, had it not been declared in the most emphatic manner, the strenuous efforts which were made by the friends and supporters of CHUNG HOW to exculpate him would have been successful, and the monstrosity of an Embassy now in Europe have been welcomed with open arms. This, at least, has been averted chiefly by the efforts made by the China Press; in answering each new misstatement of facts, and each new plausible and delusive argument as it was advanced. But for this, CHUNG HOW would have been considered as clear of all responsibility. As the case now stands, after the lengthened and careful sifting it has undergone, it is utterly impossible to regard him as otherwise than seriously implicated in the affair, inasmuch as, even if we set aside all the circumstances which would lead to the conclusion that he was positively mixed up in the plot, we cannot get over the fact that he did know of the atrocious affair weeks before it occurred, and took no steps whatever to avert it. A man against whom so much as this was proved, and much more gravely suspected, was not a fit person to be accredited as Ambassador to European nations, and especially to the nation who had been most grievously outraged by the very deed in which CHUNG HOW was, to use the *Pall Mall's* expression, "unpleasantly associated," and which he was sent to explain away, if—in the significant words of Comte ROCHECHOUART—he could.

THE TRANSIT DUES AND TRADE IN THE INTERIOR.

BARON DE MERITENS, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Foochow, has published a pamphlet, giving at length, together with notes by himself, a very elaborate memorandum by Mr. WADE, in which he reviews the leading questions in connection with our relations with China. This memorandum was prepared by Mr. WADE to assist Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK in his revision of the Treaty, but has only recently come to light in the Blue Book last published on China affairs. Apart from the usefulness of many of the remarks made by BARON DE MERITENS, the pamphlet now issued will be of value in giving extended publicity to the views of the present Minister. Many of these are already well-known, but there are also some specific matters on which Mr. WADE expresses his opinions in which the public are much interested. Two points are particularly worthy of notice. Mr. WADE pronounces unhesitatingly in favour of the opening of Kuin-chow in Hainam, and against the Camphor Monopoly in Formosa, concerning which so much has of late been said. Regarding the first, he says: "I am strongly in favour of this proposition. The opening of the Kuin-chow, while it gives us another centre for the distribution of our manufactures, adds a field for the employment of British shipping, home and Colonial. It is at the same time an important step towards the regularisation of a large traffic which must now be for the most part contraband." This is very important, the more especially as it will be recollected that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK not only set himself against the opening of Kiun-chow, but was also for the closing of the ports in Formosa. As Mr. WADE's memorandum is dated December 1868, and must, therefore, have been in Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's hands long before he entered upon his Convention, it is a matter of much surprise that he should have come to the conclusion to give up what Mr. WADE pointed out as an advantage, and what was so urgently requested by the memorialists here. This singular action can scarcely be accounted for upon any principle than the extraordinary antipathy which Sir RUTHERFORD has always shown to anything tending to the benefit of Hongkong. With respect to the trade in Formosa, Mr. WADE speaks in strong terms against the monopolies which have been so much complained of, and he declares them to be illegal. "The Camphor monopoly," he says, "has formed the subject of remonstrance on more than one occasion with the Central Government, and it is expedient that its abolition should be insisted on, upon the ground that it exists in contravention of Article V. of the Treaty of 1842. The local interference with the Rice trade is equally unjustifiable." In the face of this dictum from the present Minister at Pekin, it is to be hoped that steps will be taken once, and for all, to put an end to the Formosa monopolies.

The memorandum and the notes under review embrace all the various questions which have been discussed in connection with the Treaty, and our relations with China; and it is, therefore, an impossibility to review all the points which it suggests on the present occasion. Reserving, therefore, minor questions for future notice, we pass to that of the most general interest, and that to which BARON DE MERITENS states in his preface is the one most fully investigated by him, namely, the Lekin Taxes and Transit Dues.

Mr. WADE fully admits the force of Art. XXVIII. of the Treaty in regard to Transit Dues; but he holds that, though the Authorities are not justified in imposing further taxes in transitu, and that their doing so ought to be put a stop to, the chief injury to the Trade is not caused by the Transit Dues but by the Lekin taxes. He is doubtful whether the Chinese can be made to recognise that the Treaty protects foreign goods against Lekin levies as well as against barrier taxes, and is further of opinion that even if the Chinese could be brought to admit that it does, it would still be impossible to prevent the imposition of local taxes, because it would always be in the power of the Provincial Authorities to change the denomination of the tax, and a house tax, a shop tax, a corporation tax, would effect the same object, and press almost, if not quite, as grievously on the trade as the Lekin tax.

From this view of the subject BARON DE MERITENS dissents. While admitting that there is some truth in what is advanced, he contends that the Lekin tax is a purely arbitrary one, and that nothing can be more dangerous than to leave to Viceroys and Governors the power of fixing the amount of this tax as they please. As an illustration of this, he points out that a part of the Lekim called the *Paon Chou*, was created for the maintenance of the SHERARD OSBORNE FLOTILLA, which was disbanded a few months after its arrival, but the tax continues to be levied to the present day. BARON DE MERITENS states that Mr. WADE is entirely in error in the extent to which he believes that Transit Passes are respected, and avers that in the majority of instances, they have been disregarded. In order to meet this difficulty, he goes on to suggest that it would be desirable that transit passes should continue to be granted at the Foreign Customs, but that the duties should not be collected at the port of issue but at the various barriers. This, he says, the Chinese Authorities would be glad to consent to; and a fair division being paid at each barrier, should be notified by the officer in charge, and should be so fixed that in no case should the total amount of transit dues exceed the 2½ per cent. stipulated for in the Treaty. If such were the case, the Commissioner of Customs should have to refund the amount in excess.

From this plan BARON DE MERITENS looks to an end being put at least in a great measure to the existing irregularities in the Transit Dues. We fear, however, that BARON DE MERITENS overlooks one point. If the collection of the transit dues were left as he proposes to the Chinese, we may be certain that while they would openly collect only the amount specified as due at their stations, they would find means underhandedly to force more out of the Chinese traders. The returns to the Customs Commissioners would be perfectly correct, but probably double the proper amount would in reality be levied. The only manner in which the plan suggested would be feasible, would be by a large reduction of the number of the barriers, and the appointment of a foreign inspector at the barriers where the dues were levied; but whether this would be feasible, and if feasible, whether such an Inspectorate should be connected with the Customs, are both questions requiring much consideration.

It is however to be noticed that BARON DE MERITENS leaves Mr. WADE's great point unanswered. Do what we will about the transit dues, we cannot put an end to the local taxes, even if we can get the Chinese to admit that they are given up by the Treaty. To this no reply is given; but we do not think that the difficulty suggested is insuperable. If we can get the goods to the great trading centres, we can then, as Mr. WADE points out was suggested by Lord ELGIN as what was to be the case when they got into Chinese hands, leave them to "take their chance," without, at present at all events, raising the question regarding *bond fide* local taxation. Onerous as it no doubt often is, local taxation even in China is not unlimited. The guilds have to be consulted, and when once the trade has established itself thoroughly at a given place it becomes in a measure protected by the natives interested in it, who are able to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the officials to prevent their laying on sufficiently heavy imposts to crush it out. Possibly this will be all that we can have to rely upon for many years as a safeguard against over taxation in the form of *bond fide* local dues on foreign trade; but we shall have advanced a considerable step on the present system, if we can get so far that no more than the tariff rate be imposed in transitu; and this perhaps may be effected by some modification of the idea thrown out by BARON DE MERITENS It is important to note that Mr. WADE does not consider that residence in the interior would in any way assist the question of inland taxation; but he appears not to take into account the powerful moral influence which the presence of foreigners would exert in causing the officials to bring down the local imposts on foreign goods to reasonable dimensions. Such taxes, if they are not a positive evasion of the Treaty, run so close to it that the Mandarins at any spot would doubtless be reluctant to make them so heavy as to cause any serious question to be raised; and if this were done, trade at the new inland marts would at least stand upon as good a footing as it does now at the Treaty ports.

It is important to note that Mr. WADE declares that he is responsible for the words "and other places," in the ninth article, which have led the merchants in China to the conclusion that the right of residence in the country for trading purposes was conceded; and he states that the words were only inserted to meet frivolous opposition raised by the Chinese against foreigners residing only a few hundred yards from the limits set apart for them at the Treaty ports, and was not intended in any way to mean that they were to have the right of residence in all parts of the country. Upon this point BARON DE MERITENS agrees with Mr. WADE, but he differs with him entirely upon the question of whether foreigners should be confined to the ports. While Mr. WADE urges that residence in the interior must be an impossibility so long as the exterritoriality clauses of the Treaty continue in force, BARON DE MERITENS declares his opinion that foreign nations could not, without danger, give up those privileges, and that the sole remedy for existing difficulties is the opening up of the whole of the country. In the view he adopts regarding the opening up of new treaty ports he seems to go very much with what was advocated by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. He anticipates being here met by the repeated objection that the Chinese Government cannot protect its own revenue, and upon this he pointedly observes that "when he hears such arguments, he is tempted to mistrust his case, or how will it ever be possible to deal with China? When she wants to evade her obligations to us, she claims the benefit of her weakness and her ignorance. When she wants to be arrogant with impunity she claims the benefit of international law purposely ignored by her on ordinary occasions, and whose obligations she declines to carry out, telling us with truly Chinese impudence that she has a right to be treated, as, for instance, France would be by England! In fact, in these cases the foreigner is always the sufferer, so much so that at times you must ask yourself whether the reasoning be serious, or a mere solemn joke." BARON DE MERITENS suggests that a remedy might be found for the difficulties suggested as likely to arise by foreigners proceeding into the interior, by imposing upon individuals the same restrictions as are imposed upon ships and steamers under the certificate system; that is, by enacting that every one found guilty of misbehaviour shall be sent to the nearest Consul for deportation. It would then, he thinks, be certain that none but the lowest class of adventurers would expose themselves to such a penalty, and their banishment from the country would be a benefit to foreigners and natives alike. He considers that no trouble would be found with honest traders, as their interests and good name would alike suffer in such a case. This view no doubt may at first sight appear a bold one, but it is worth while to observe in connection with it, that in Turkey where exterritorial jurisdiction also exists, but where foreigners are allowed to go into the interior, it is found to be very rare that any difficulty occurs. The necessity for being upon good behaviour is so apparent, that Europeans up country are extremely careful to keep clear of all causes of offence to the natives or to the authorities, and serious disturbance or disputes are of very rare occurrence; and it may not be too much to expect that with such additional security as is suggested by BARON DE MERITENS, a scheme of residence in the interior might be devised without any of the inconveniences which the Chinese suggest are likely to arise. The manner in which residence in the interior would tend to the benefit of trade has already been indicated. It would be the best, and indeed our only safeguard, against the imposition of heavy local taxation at any new marts inland to which foreign trade should penetrate. Its importance would mainly be at the outset, as after a time the natives interested in the trade would be able themselves to exert sufficient influence to prevent its being overtaxed; but without some such security at the commencement, or without a positive guarantee that only a fixed amount of local dues would be levied on foreign goods, it is to be feared that even the regulating of the transit dues would prove abortive, as what would be given up *en route* would be more than compensated for by additional levies when the goods reached their destination.

TRADE ON THE UPPER YANGTZE.

THE information contained in the papers by last mail to the effect that the Associated Chambers of Commerce were about to recommend the British Government to take steps for opening up trading relations with the Upper Yangtsze, must be very satisfactory to those in China who have long taken great interest in this important question. To those who have been practically engaged in obtaining the information requisite towards forming conclusions as to the advantageousness or otherwise of adopting this step, the news must be peculiarly gratifying, as shewing that their efforts have been productive of useful, though somewhat tardy, results.—The importance of the question cannot well be over estimated. It is nothing less than whether we shall double, perhaps treble, our commerce and influence in this country. Of its commercial bearing, we are enabled to judge by the elaborate and able report made by the delegates of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in 1869. That report conclusively shows the existence of a large field for the consumption of British manufactured goods from Hankow to fully 700 miles higher up the Yangtsze; and although the River is navigable by steamers to only half that length, there is no doubt that if the River were opened as far as Ichang, 360 miles above Hankow, the trade in foreign goods would be largely increased at Chungking, the capital of Szechuen, at which foreign agencies might be established, and to which the report says it seems not impossible, considering the difficulties which have been overcome by steam on the upper waters of some of the great American rivers, for direct communication to be ultimately established. At this place, a large trade was found to be going so in all the leading staples of foreign manufactured goods.

That the trade might be greatly extended at these various marts may be clearly inferred from the fact that, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in the way of business in foreign goods, when conducted by the natives, manufactures have already found their way in large quantities as far as Chungking, and there can be no doubt that were the trade thrown open to foreigners it would prove susceptible of very large development. The enormous increase in the traffic in manufactured goods at Hankow is sufficient proof of the impetus which the advent of foreigners to inland marts would be certain to give to the trade existing before their arrival. It might be considered that this development would be merely a question of time, and might be safely left to the natural working of demand as it at present stands; but experience and authority alike shew that the presence of foreigners at the large consuming marts is a necessity for the furtherance of trade in foreign goods.

This portion of the subject has been treated so frequently that it would be superfluous to go over all the reasons which lead to this conclusion. The most important is the necessity which Chinese dealers in foreign goods experience of having the moral support of foreigners to enable them to establish trade, against the opposition of those who consider themselves likely to be injured by such competition. This working is fully illustrated by the history of the majority of ports opened by the treaty in 1860, and there is no reason to doubt that the same results would attend an extension of the same line of action. The benefits, however, would be more in the direction of increasing the sale of manufactured goods than in affording any very extended opportunity for the establishment of new foreign firms. The presence of a certain number of foreigners on the spot would of course be required, and a fair number would no doubt find profitable occupation for their capital and labour, but it would be important to guard against the error made on the opening of the Yangtsze river to Hankow, of concluding that opportunities will be afforded to foreigners of permanently conducting an extensive business at the new places. The novelty of the trade and their ignorance of its details will doubtless induce the natives at first to leave its conduct in the hands of foreign merchants, or to employ them as their agents; but as the Chinese become acquainted with it, they will, as they have done at all other places, dispense with the aid of the foreigner though availing themselves of steam navigation and all other foreign appliances. Doubtless, however, the severe experience of the past will prevent foreign merchants from repeating the error which they made with such disappointing results on the last great extension of trading facilities.

Politically, the step would be of no less importance than commercially. The idea of EARL RUSSELL that our relations with China would be more satisfactory the fewer the points of contact, has been proved by experience to be erroneous, or at least true only to a limited extent. Our safety may be imperilled by ill-feeling being fomented in parts of the country where the people being ignorant of everything connected with foreigners are easily imposed upon and worked up into a state of superstitious or fanatic hostility, as much, if not more, than is likely to be the case from our coming into contact with them, with the simple and easily understood object of carrying on trade. The same cry of a likelihood of disturbances resulting from the presence of foreigners has been raised on every occasion on which the extension of trading facilities has been mooted; but these apprehensions have invariably proved groundless, and the people have, as may be easily conceived, with a race having so good an eye to the main chance as the Chinese, been always found to welcome business with foreigners so soon as they have find that it redounds to their own advantage. That such an extension of trade would be to the advantage of the Chinese as well as of foreign merchants, there can be no question. It has been the fashion to speak of the advent of foreigners as likely to be detrimental to native interests, but if a few vested interests are overthrown the people at large are the gainers; and there is proof in the avidity with which large numbers of Chinese now enter into foreign trade that the natives themselves are becoming tardily aware of this fact.

There is another bearing of this question which it may not be inappropriate to notice, although it is of somewhat general nature. The opening of the trading marts on the upper Yangtsze, and especially the opening of Chungking, would be the greatest security which the Chinese Government could have against the spread of the rebellion now raging in the south-west of China. Contrary to what has been repeatedly declared, the advent of foreigners to ports in China has invariably had the effect of enabling the Chinese to maintain order in a manner which was before beyond their powers. We need merely instance Shanghai and Hankow in proof of this assertion. But for the presence of foreigners both these ports would long ago have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Shanghai is now more secure than any other city in the empire, and Hankow, though repeatedly menaced, since foreigners have been established there, has been left untouched in consequence of the moral support which the presence of Europeans has afforded to the Chinese Authorities.

In every way the measure which is now contemplated would prove of an advantageous nature. It would increase our commerce, and form the best guarantee for our security. To the Chinese, it would offer commercial results no less beneficial than those which would accrue to the foreigner, while it would afford them at a time when they much need it, that moral support which on previous occasions they have found so powerful an auxiliary in enabling them to restore order in disaffected or rebellious districts.

HONGKONG.

The discussion which arose at the last meeting of the Legislative Council with reference to the question of the establishment of a Chinese Custom House in the Colony, has raised a question of considerable moment in connection with the government of the Colony. The Colonial-Secretary thought fit to write a note to the Hon. Mr. Ryrie, requesting him to substantiate the "charge," which he brought against the Registrar-General. As Mr. Ryrie did not bring any charge whatever, but simply asked for information as to the truth, or otherwise, of a report generally current, to the effect that information had been conveyed from the Registrar-General's Department to the Chinese authorities at Canton, with reference to the abovenamed question. That information has got into the hands of the native authorities from somewhere, there appears to be no question, and it remains to be seen how it has leaked out. However, the Colonial Secretary having taken up the matter out of the Council Room, the question is raised whether members of the Council can be called upon in this manner to explain what they say in their seats. The matter has caused much local excitement, and the public are looking with some interest to the next meeting of the Council (to-day), when it is understood that a protest will be made by the non-official members against an invasion of privilege.

The Missionary body in Hongkong have sent in to the Colonial-Secretary a reply to a memorandum by the Hon. Mr. Smith, Registrar-General, on the memorial sent by the native Community on the Gambling question. That official took upon himself to state that the memorial in question did not represent native opinion, and that it was got up mainly by the Missionaries. It is understood that in their reply they point out that they had very little connection with the affair, and give reasons showing that the movement did fairly represent the view of the Chinese Community.

A matter concerning coolie emigration has attracted some attention. A gentleman made arrangements for a number of coolies to proceed by the Pacific Mail steamer to the United States, on the understanding that they would there enter into a contract. The nature of the matter was explained to the Colonial-Secretary, who at first said there was no objection to it, but subsequently a report reaching him through the Registrar-General, to whom it was sent by the Chinese constituting the Board of the Etze, or native Hospital, to the effect that the men were being kidnapped, the Colonial-Secretary sent orders to the Emigration officer to allow no more coolies to be shipped. It transpired in the course of the affair that a native in the Registrar-General's Department had offered to make an arrangement for shipping a portion of the coolies, but had been thrown over on account of his not finding proper security. The Colonial-Secretary stated as his reason for putting a veto on the business, that instructions had been received from the Secretary of State, such as prohibited all emigration of coolies, either under implied or actual contract. It is justly objected, however, that no such instructions have been made public, which should certainly be the case, as they alter the whole of the existing law on the subject.

Much anxiety is felt concerning the fate of the ship *Helen Black*, which left this port shortly after the late typhoon, bound for Foochow, and has not been heard of since.

An elaborate memorandum has been published by the Government showing the number of criminal cases brought up for trial at the Supreme Court since 1861. They give painful evidence of the defects in the administration. While in 1861 there were 119 criminals brought to trial, in 1870 there were only 68; and as it is known that crime has been on the increase, as is shown by the number of Coroner's Inquests and the numerous cases in which serious crimes have taken place, but no one been brought to trial in connection with them, the diminution in the cases proves that it is now much easier than formerly to escape being brought to justice.

News has reached this port of the well-known clipper *Taiping* having been abandoned at Ladd's Reef. The Captain and a portion of the crew arrived at Saigon, and the gunboat *Teaser* was to go out to look for the remainder.

CANTON.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

OCTOBER 13th, 1871.

A high dignitary, named Su Tung; who is of the clan or family Cheong, has been appointed, so I learn, to succeed Low-Cheng-You as Footai, or governor of this province. His Excellency has not yet arrived at the provincial capital. It is, however, generally understood that he will, ere long, present himself to the Cantonese, and enter upon the duties of his high and important office. It will, indeed, be fortunate, not only for himself, but for the thousands of persons over whom he has been appointed to rule, if the well tried mantle of his illustrious predecessor fall upon his shoulders. For, as a ruler, the ex-governor was, there can be no doubt, a man of great administrative abilities.

The new prefect, who it named Fong-Yune-Poon, and who is also an officer of no ordinary rank, arrived at Canton a few days ago, and on Tuesday last, the 10th instant, entered upon the duties of his office. In consequence of the arrival of this last named official, a change will take place in the superintendence, or management of the large state temple, which, in honour of the God, or protector, of walled cities, stands in the Wei-oi-kai Street of this ancient capital. It appears that the appointment of an officer to preside over the prefecture of Kwang-chow-foo, or Canton, as it is more commonly termed, the privilege of directing the affairs of the temple in question is sold as it were by public auction, to the highest bidder. For this privilege there are on all such occasions as those to which I have referred, many aspirants. And no wonder, when it is considered that he who succeeds in obtaining the post invariably realizes a competency by simply selling to the thousands of votaries, who during the course of the year frequent this temple, incense, tapers, paper money, and the many etceteras which Chinese worshippers fancy they require. The sum paid for this office is, in some instances very large. It is at once placed in the hands of the new prefect, who regards it as one of his first perquisites.

Towards the end of July last, I informed you of the anarchy which was then prevailing in the district of Toong-koon, and I, at the same time, called your attention to the very vigorous measures which were being adopted by the provincial government, with a view to the complete suppression of that anarchy. These measures, it appears, have had the desired effect, inasmuch as peace reigns once more throughout that portion of this extensive province. This happy termination of hostilities, however, was not effected without the shedding of blood. For to any nothing of those men, who, on both sides, felt in action, not less than forty-five of the rebels—for they can be called by no other name—were made prisoners, and, in the early part of the current month decapitated by the common executioner. These criminals, in order to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, were not forwarded, as is customary, to the provincial capital.

he held a post in the Tsung-li Yamen. Ostensibly his appointment emanates from the Futai; but his arrival from Peking looks very much as if higher influences were at work. He seems to have studied somewhat of foreign matters, and says he is specially instructed to enquire whether Chinese Arsenals cannot begin to derive their supplies of iron and coal from Chinese sources, instead of relying on foreign imports.

The result of Feng's visit to Nanking, was the new officer was ordered not to interfere; but by last accounts it seems that he has again become disposed to assert his authority, and Feng has accordingly gone off in another trip.

The same paper states that a Prussian drill-instructor has been brought out by the Chinese authorities, to drill a body of men at the Arsenal. The words of command are, it is said, to be in German, partly we suppose for the excellent reason that the tutor must be ignorant of Chinese, and partly possibly because his employers imagine that not only is there virtue in tactics but also in the shibboleth by which they are brought about. The result of the system being pursued—if it may be so called, and is not merely a series of experiments to test the value of various European systems—will be somewhat awkward. In the neighbourhood of Shanghai, the Chinese will now have three several departments of native troops drilling in English, French, and German, and doubtless many still serving under the old *regime*. Should the men ever be called upon to work together, only Moltkes, able to issue commands as if they had the gift of tongues, could brigade them. When called on for duty, either these soldiers will aptly represent a military Babel, with the diversity of tongues once more a source of division and weakness, or the foreign veneer will drop off and they will revert to native tactics under a native leader. The system, however, has its satisfactory side—for foreigners.

The *Daily News* prints the following translation of an anonymous placard which has been posted up in several places in the city, especially in the—Tea-Gardens. The tirade seems to be aimed at the foreign medical stores generally, and particularly at some which, we are informed, exist in the upper part of the Maloo. The Chinese regard the placard as the effort of some doctor or druggist to decry foreign medicines, and say that "it is a bit of jealousy." It may have been called forth at this time by the introduction through an irregular channel of pills for the cure of opium-smoking, similar to those in use in Amoy and Foochow.

"THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MEDICINE.

"Of late barbarians have been selling foreign medicine for the cure of all sorts of diseases and also medicine capable of curing people of opium-smoking. The effect of these drugs is extraordinary and rapid, but the rapidity of their action is due to the presence of sulphur and mercury, and those who take them in hope of a speedy recovery, have their system thoroughly poisoned and, ultimately, find that they have been victimized. Persons who take this foreign medicine for opium-smoking for fever and ague get cured rapidly, but they do not know that the evil effects, by-and-bye, will be more rapid still. In some cases diarrhœa or vomiting sets in, ending in 'opium dysentery' and chronic retching in others, there is either enlargement of the abdomen, resulting in dropsy, or paralysis of the hands and feet, rendering the person a cripple ever afterwards. In short its injurious effects are more than can be told or imagined. Thus those who take this medicine fondly hoping for 'a speedy cure, get instead a speedy death.' It is indeed a curse, and who can witness its baneful effects without pain? Specially written for general information.

"MAO-SHE THE IDLER."

A sensation affair has occurred on the French Concession; nothing less than a case of pistols between the Editors of the two little French papers which appear weekly. The *Nouvellistes* thus relates the occurrence. The day before yesterday, between three and four in the afternoon, Mr. Béer, meeting Mr. Lepissier in the Rue du Consulat, accosted him, requesting the retraction of some terms offensive towards the editorship of the *Nouvellistes* contained in an article in the *Progrès*. Mr. Lepissier having exhibited a revolver, Mr. Béer struck him on the cheek with a switch which he had in his hands, afterwards continuing his way. When he had gone seven or eight paces, however, he perceived, in turning his head, Mr. Lepissier taking aim at him with his revolver. Mr. Béer then faced towards Mr. Lepissier, but without advancing on him, and crossed his arms on his breast. Mr. Lepissier fired a shot from his weapon, the ball lodging in Mr. Béer's left arm. The Consul-General for France having taken cognisance of the matter, our readers will understand the reserve we impose on ourselves in not giving fuller details. Mr. Lepissier, who surrendered himself at the Consulate-General and was committed to the Municipal prison, has been set at liberty on bail. Mr. Béer's state does not present any danger, although it has not yet been found possible to extract the ball.

In the application made respectively by the trustee on the estate of William Hargreaves and the trustees under Mr. Hargreaves' marriage settlement for a fund in Court, the proceeds of furniture, amounting to Tls. 10,037, judgment has been given for the trustees under the marriage settlement for furniture in possession of the Bankrupt before 1867, the precise amount of the award to be fixed after enquiry in Chambers.

The *Courier* states that Baron Richthofen was about to leave for the North, with the intention of carrying out that part of his programme relating to Shensi, Kansuh, and northern Szechuen, from the performance of which he was debarred by the excitement consequent on the Tientsin tragedy last year.

The first Regatta of the Shanghai Yacht Club was sailed on the 7th instant, under very favorable circumstances. The next race is fixed for the 2nd proximo.

NINGPO.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

A Ningpo correspondent writes that there has been much uneasiness in Shaohing, in consequence of the depredations of a large band of burglars. They made a *coup* in the city a few weeks ago, carrying off a large quantity of plunder; and made their escape over the walls, unmolested. A short while before, these, or an affiliated band, had made a raid in Yenchow—a city some distance up the Tsientang. The weather has been rainy and windy, and shows no sign of clearing up.

TIENTSIN.

(*Summarised from the N. C. Daily News Correspondence.*)

The weather has continued very unfavorable. By latest advices, a strong Northeast wind was blowing, and the waters in the plains were higher than they have ever been.

During the previous week, Tientsin was excited by the arrival from Honan, by the Grand Canal, of a snake said to be the spirit of a god who can control the waters. It was called Kin-lung-sze Ta-wang. All the mandarins, from Li-hung-chang down, have been to the Temple where it is kept, to worship. Foreigners who have seen it describe it as about 15 inches long, and like any other snake of that length which one may see about Shanghai. Of course the common people will now consider it the fault of the water god in the form of the small snake, and not that of the mandarins, that the country is inundated. It is thought the thing has been got up by the Authorities, to humbug the common people, and avert any trouble from themselves. The Chinese Authorities are discharging some of the foreigners from the Arsenal, on the ground of the inundation preventing them working. The moment the waters begin to subside, there will be abundance of work to put things in order. Mr. Low, U. S. Minister, left on the 24th inst. for Peking; and Mr. Wade, accompanied by his family, left on the 3rd instant, in boats, for Peking. After his arrival there, all the Foreign Ministers will be at their posts in the capital, the [illegible] who were out at the Hills and at Chefoo having previously returned.

It is under agitation to call a meeting of the residents, to take into consideration the position during the coming winter, and to ask the Foreign Ministers to take steps to keep a strong naval force for the protection of foreign life and property; as it is to be apprehended that, owing to want of food by the population, brigandage will exist to a large extent around Tientsin.

It is rumoured amongst the Chinese inhabitants that the Japanese have concluded their treaty with China. For some time back they have flown their flags at their residence in town.

According to the edict commanding Li-Hung-chang to go to Tientsin, he was to spend six months yearly at Paoting-foo, and six months at Tientsin. There is a rumor amongst the Chinese, now, that he will soon proceed to Paoting-foo, to be there on the 15th day of the present moon. But I should doubt his leaving this place under the present circumstances, when so much distress exists in this low region.

HANKOW.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

So much has been written about the quarrel at Yangchow, between Chen-kwo-jui and Li Shih-chung, that our readers are not likely to have forgotten the denouément. An Imperial edict stripped Li of his rank and ordered him to Hunan; and degraded Chen to the rank of Major, ordering him to Hupeh. The latter, we heard lately on Chinese authority, had passed Yangchow on his way to Peking. Li, however, has obeyed his sentence with a vengeance. He went to Hunan, but has raised the standard of rebellion there, and has been joined by a large number of malcontents. Our readers may remember a memorial by a Censor, regarding the state of this province, in the Peking *Gazette* of August 4th, which shows how ripe it was for such a leader. And we hear that his movement has caused so much alarm, that the Provincial Authorities have sent to Nanking for reinforcements of troops.

CHEFOO.

The *N. C. Daily News* correspondent reports the wreck of the *Matilda* of Newcastle, in a gale on the night of the 26th ult. It seems she had been recently purchased, and was all but ready for a trip to Port May, and it appears that the captain, just appointed, had been ordered to take charge, with instructions that his papers would be sent on board early next morning. He did not, however, go off at once, and in the evening of the same day the mate came on shore. One anchor had meanwhile been taken in board and the other hauled short up. In the night it come on to blow; and while, it is asserted, the watch and crew were all asleep, the brig dragged her anchor, crossed the bay and drifted stern on to the rocks, immediately below the Consulate Flag-staff. The bumping aroused the crew, and an anchor was thrown out astern, but the mischief was done. The captain and mate meantime were quite unconscious that their bonny bark had come to grief, though the former, fearing danger, had endeavoured to reach the vessel over night. The vessel was sold as she lay, for $1,600—pleasant for the purchaser who had just paid $6,000 for her. A Naval Court held to inquire into the matter has censured the captain, and suspended the mate's certificate for six months.

The weather during the past month has been fine, the highest range of the thermometer having been 81 to 82. More recently it has dropped to 70 to 72. The sun appears bright and hot during the noontide, but in the morning and after 4 p.m. the air is cool and bracing, and the thermometer generally below 70. The visitors to the Chinese Brighton have not failed to improve their holiday-time with a little "excitement." There was a subscription ball on the 27th, at which nine ladies were present, and the gaieties were prolonged till an early hour—the last note of the cornet dying out about 4 a.m. On the next evening a private ball came off at the New Hotel, where there are now about a dozen visitors.

The port certainly shows more life and activity than last year, the jetty being pretty well dotted over with bales of T-Cloths and Shirtings, and bundles of seaweed. Buildings of various dimensions and descriptions are shooting up, and some effort is being put forth in the making of roads and trottoirs. The new Consulate is substantial and handsome, though the rooms are limited in area, for China.

PEKING.

The floods in the North have caused a large number of destitutes to flock into Peking, and we read that the authorities are taking steps for relieving their misery. The *Daily News* translates a memorial of Wen-ming—one of the censors, a class of men who in China perform something of the same function which opposition newspapers perform at home,—petitions the Throne to provide relief for the destitute people who are daily flocking to Peking from the flooded districts. Although His Majesty has already given 100,000 *shih* of grain for distribution among the sufferers, this will not meet all the circumstances of the case. Multitudes have been driven from their homes by the floods, and are wandering about in all directions seeking food and shelter. He has seen rows of these poor people, in the city and suburbs, going from door to door begging, in the most abject and pitiable state of destitution. Rice and soup kitchens, supported by public subscriptions, are usually opened in Peking during the winter months, but winter is some distance off yet, and meanwhile people are starving. His Majesty is therefore prayed to be graciously pleased to supply these kitchens with rice for the next three months.

A correspondent of the above paper writes that the much-vexed audience question is really likely to come up for serious discussion, before many months are over. The Foreign Powers have determined to press it; and Chungchow's inactivity in Europe, and Mr. Lemaire's late return to France, are attributable to this resolve. There is no doubt that the Emperor's marriage was put off this year, in order to defer the evil day; but this cannot be repeated indefinitely, nor are Foreigners content to wait indefinitely. Sooner or later the knot must come up for solution; and there is reason to believe it will be sooner. Will the Chinese yield or fight? There is no doubt what they would like to do; but are they ready? and how much more time are we going to allow them for preparation?

According to the Pekin *Gazette* all the silks demanded from the Soochow manufacturers for the marriage of the Emperor have been despatched to the capital, and, they are duly acknowledged, in the Pekin *Gazette* of the 12th ultimo. We are there informed that last January an Imperial rescript was issued ordering 100,000 pieces of coloured silk, of which Suchow was to provide 30,000 pieces, the whole to be ready by June, and to cost 391,700 taels, at which rate the Suchow manufactory would get 117,510 taels. But it was found that the work could not be done for so small a sum, and it was afterwards increased to 511,836 taels, Suchow receiving 153,510 taels and 30 cents as its share. This amount the Viceroy, Tseng Kwo-fan, directed the treasurer to pay in instalments out of the Riverine and Maritime Customs. The silk is in pieces 30 feet long and 18 inches broad, each piece weighing 7 ounces. There are 12,000 pieces of peach colour, 6,000 pieces of red, 3,000 of white, 4,500 of yellow, and 4,500 of green.

Several Mandarins have been rewarded for their activity in capturing members of Secret Societies in Kiangsi, Fokien, and Hunan, though in the latter province they appear according to last accounts to have been behind time, rebellion having actually broken out. In Fokien, however, men were detected in the Chien-shan district forming a society for revolutionary purposes, and the district magistrate succeeded in arresting five of them, who have already been "dealt with." The head man, Chang Hsieh-li, however, made his escape, but the police are on his track. A large number of persons belonging to the Hunan Kolao Hwui (Elder-brother Venerable Society), were also apprehended in the village of Chingtê and have all been decapitated. Notwithstanding what has proved to be the state of affairs in Hunan, the *Gazette* declares that the mandarins have certainly shown most commendable alacrity, though at the same time the Viceroys of Fu-kien, Che-kiang and Hunan, are ordered to employ spies and keep a look out in all directions, especially with a view to catching Chang-Hsieh-li.

NEWCHWANG.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Our Newchwang Correspondent writes, with reference to the flood of which he gave so graphic an account some weeks ago, that over 1,000 people were then drowned, and the distress caused among the remainder has been very great. Some $300 were collected in Newchwang, and distributed among the sufferers, and this timely charity, seems to have created a favourable impression towards foreigners, among the natives. The weather has already been pretty cold—48° Fahrt.; and when the next north wind comes on, frost will soon follow. Mr. James Hart has been appointed acting Commissioner, vice Mr. Luzon, who has resigned, and who goes home with the best wishes of every one. The port has been fortunate in Commissioners; more able and courteous men than Messrs. Macpherson and Luzon it would have been difficult to select, if we had had our choice.

YOKOHAMA.

The Japanese Government have taken the bold step of issuing a proclamation abolishing the clans previously allowed to exist *in toto*, alleging as its reason the necessity of the Government of the country being centred in a single whole. Beyond this there is little more than local interest. Mr. Van der Tak, Consul-General for the Netherlands has left; his departure is regretted, and his services as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce are highly spoken of. Complaints are made of the daily occurrence of robberies and burglaries. The most serious has been that, of the safe from the firm of Messrs. Domoney & Co. Some Europeans are suspected to have been concerned, from the way in which it was found to have been wrenched open. The safe was picked up, but the contents of the cash box had been abstracted.

The Reports and Returns of Foreign Trade at the open ports of Japan, for 1870, have been published. They contain minute information both regarding the Foreign trade, and the local conditions of prosperity or the reverse which might be supposed to affect it. Mr. Russell Robertson, Consul at Kanagawa, includes specially in his report a valuable paper giving a clear and comprehensive review of the currency question in Japan since it has been disturbed by the influence of foreign trade. A few particulars from the official memorandum appended to the reports, which furnishes an analytical summary of the foreign trade, may prove of interest. The total foreign imports in 1870 have been $31,120,641, against in 1869 $17,356,932, showing an increase of $13,763,709; and the exports $15,143,246, against $11,485,645, being an increase of $3,657,601. The figures relate to the direct foreign trade; there is, besides, the indirect local trade in which foreigners are interested, and carried on in foreign bottoms, which shows an increase over 1870 of $1,155,485.

"The consumption in 1870 of cotton manufactures, which are almost exclusively British, shows an increase on that of 1869 of two million of dollars, while the demand for woollens has been stationary. There is a material decrease observable in metals, and a still greater fall in arms and ammunition; but the demand for foreign articles of a miscellaneous character has been nearly doubled. The total importation of foreign goods, by which is meant goods of European or American origin, amounts to $13,078,413 in 1870 against $11,528,427 in 1869. The great increase observable in the foreign import trade of 1870 is attributable, therefore, far less to the consumption of foreign goods of that category, than to the imports from China, Cochin-China, &c., such as rice, sugar, peas, oil, &c., a trade resulting from the bad harvest of the two previous years.

"There is no material improvement in the export of raw silk. The large exportation of silk-worms' eggs, which has now continued for several years, doubtless tends to deprive the native grower of no small portion of his best seed, and thus contributes to that deterioration of Japanese silk which is now attracting so much attention. The tea trade affords a favourable contrast to that in silk. The value of the export advanced from $2,019,130 in 1869 to $3,848,231 in 1870, and the quantity exported from all the ports in the latter year reached £17,004,879. The trade in Japanese tea is mostly in American hands.

"The foreign trade of 1870 shows a balance against Japan of nearly 16 millions of dollars, which has again been met, as in 1869, by heavy shipments of native coin as bullion to China, India, America, and Great Britain.

"The shipping summary shows a decrease in British shipping of 90,634 tons, while foreign shipping, on the other hand, exhibits an increase of 182,411 tons, as compared with 1869. This difference, as against British shipping, is confined to the coasting trade between the ports, and is attributable to the gradual absorption of the local carrying trade by the large American Pacific Mail steamers, and to the circumstance of quieter times having diminished the engagement by Japanese of foreign vessels to transport bodies of troops or daimios' retainers. The American tonnage has increased by 135,475 tons, chiefly in consequence of additional mail steamers being placed on the branch line between the ports; the French tonnage has increased by 17,593 tons, owing to an additional mail steamer having run for several months; and the German tonnage has increased by 31,041 tons."

THE REBELLION IN HUNAN.

The Shanghai *Courier* gives the following account of the above event:—

Some days ago we mentioned that Tseng-kwo-fan was reported to have given the Arsenal at Nankin orders for the immediate manufacture of six million percussion caps. We now learn from Hankow, on what we take to be reliable authority, a very serious *raison d'être* for the aforesaid order. It is officially notified that the well-known military mandarin Li-kwei-men, degraded on account of his quarrel with Chen-kwo-jui, and ordered to retire to his native province of Hunan, has placed himself at the head of a large gathering of Hunan rebels, with whom he menaces Wuchang and Hankow. The provincial authorities at those ports have accordingly sent the most urgent requisition to the Viceroy at Nankin for assistance in the form of foreign munitions of war, and foreign-drilled troops. The affair is said to be rapidly assuming serious dimensions, and the authorities at Wuchang are in a state of great consternation. After the labyrinthine specimens of Chinese state-craft of which we have specimens, we should not be surprised if the orderer of the six million percussion caps, himself, who, as is well-known, is a Hunan man, should turn out to have a good deal to do with the Hunan rebels; it might even happen that a good deal of the Nankin foreign munitions of war should fall, by the purest accident, into the hands of Li-kwei-men and his hosts. And if an able and popular Chinese leader, who has already proved himself born to be an *anax andrôn* "a leader of men," were to put himself at the head of a revolutionary government, and enter into friendly relations with foreign powers, we see no reason why the Chinese should not, under such auspices, drive out the present wretched race of usurpers who have brought the empire to the verge of dissolution.

TRANSIT PASSES.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The news seems almost too good to be true, but we believe it is so, that the Peking Government have at last decided the Transit Pass question in the broad and intelligent sense evidently intended by the treaty. Foreign goods are to pass into the interior, under the protection of transit passes, without regard to ownership. This is precisely the view taken by Tseng-kwo-fan in the Note which we published a *few weeks ago*, and in accordance with logic and common sense. This being the intention, Chinese will, we believe, be permitted in future to take out transit passes as well as foreigners, both for foreign goods going inland, and for native produce *bonâ-fide* intended for export. Will those who have so strongly maintained the hardship of pressing this solution on the Chinese, be satisfied with having tried to support them in their foolish opposition, or will they go farther and adduce good reasons why they should go back to the narrow policy they have abandoned?

The following is a translation of the Proclamation by the Tsotai of Ningpo, setting forth the new rules.

"Ku, intendant of the Ningpo, Shaohsing and Taichow Circuit, acting commissioner of Maritime Customs, &c., &c., issues the following proclamation:—

Whereas it has been practice of the Chekiang Maritime Customs to require Chinese merchants exporting native produce to show certificates of Barrier dues paid in the interior, and to take them in substitution for the half-duty (transit dues), it now appears that this practice is not in accordance with the rules relating to export. The acting commissioner of Maritime Customs having communicated with the Customs authorities at Shanghai, received the following reply:—"Foreign merchants provided with passes, going to the interior to purchase goods, are required, when shipping such goods for export, to pay to the Maritime Customs half-duty in addition to the regular export duty; but Chinese merchants transporting native produce from the interior to a Treaty port, having already paid the Customs and Barrier dues *in transitu*, have never been required to pay the half-duty (transit dues.) There is only one exception to this rule at Shanghai, and that is in the case of Huchow silk. Chinese disposing of this silk the foreign merchants are bound to refund the duty [payable] to the Hangchow, Kanchow and Taiping Customs, and, therefore, on bringing this silk to Shanghai are required to pay half duty (transit dues) in the same manner as foreign merchants. Chinese merchants exporting native produce in native vessels have always paid duty to the Old Customs, but, when exporting in foreign bottoms, have paid duty to the New Customs according to the foreign tariff. As to Chinese merchants being required or allowed to substitute *lekin* certificates for payment of the half-duty (or transit dues), no such custom has ever existed here. All kinds of native produce exported in foreign bottoms have always had to pay the regular export duty." From this it appears that at Shanghai Chinese merchants exporting native produce, have simply to pay the export duty and nothing more, and the Ningpo Customs ought to follow the same rule. Having written to H. E. Tseng-kwo-fan, the Superintendent of Trade, for instructions, the following reply was received:—"The Ningpo Customs having communicated with the Shanghai Maritime Customs concerning the export of produce from the interior by Chinese merchants, and having learned that the Shanghai Customs have a set of regulations which have all along been in operation, ought, for the sake of uniformity, to adopt those regulations. As to the transport of foreign goods to the interior under Transit Pass, a despatch has been received from the Foreign Office allowing (that privilege) to foreign and Chinese merchants alike. Notice of this has already been sent to the Shanghai Intendant, Tu, for his guidance. A copy of the despatch (from the Foreign Office) is inclosed for your information, and it will be necessary for you to put yourself in communication with Intendant Tu, with a view to secure unity of action." On receipt of the above, a despatch was sent to Mr. White, Commissioner of Customs, directing him to carry out at once (the Shanghai rules regarding exports by Chinese). A despatch was also sent to the Shanghai intendant about the transport of goods to the interior under Transit Pass, and as soon as a reply is received, and some plan fixed on (the new rule) will be put in operation. Meanwhile this proclamation is issued for the information of Chinese and foreign merchants and Customs officials. Henceforth all foreign merchants provided with passes, purchasing goods in the interior, will, on bringing the said goods to the Custom House or Barrier, be required as heretofore, to pay half-duty (or transit dues) in addition to the regular export duty. But Chinese merchants transporting native good from the interior will conform to rules of the Shanghai Customs, namely, that, with the exception of Huchow silk, for which Chinese as well as foreigners will be required to pay (the additional) half-duty, and will not be allowed to substitute *lekin* certificates in payment of such duty, they may export all other goods by simply paying the export duty. There will be no occasion for their paying the half-duty or for handing in certificates of having paid the *lekin in transitu*. This is done with a view to bring about one uniform practice (at the different ports.)

Let each obey with trembling; oppose not. A special proclamation."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. MARKHAM.

(*Daily News, Oct 11th.*)

We believe no larger assemblage has ever been gathered in Shanghai, than that which met yesterday afternoon to pay the last tribute of respect to Her Britannic Majesty's late Consul.

A public funeral was a natural mark of respect to a gentleman holding the official position which Mr. Markham has done; but there was much more than a formal display, in the assembly of the great number of Foreign residents who formed the funeral procession, and thronged the grounds of the Cemetery.

Mr. Markham was on old Volunteer—Captain of the Shanghai Mounted Rangers, in the troubled times when the Volunteers were actively engaged in guarding the Settlement against anticipated attack by the Taepings; he had, since his return, renewed his connexion with the Corps—this time by joining the ranks of the Artillery. It was natural, therefore, that the Volunteers should wish to share the privilege of paying the Military honours due to the deceased; and that his comrades in the Artillery should ask the privilege of carrying him to his last resting-place.

The time of the funeral having been fixed for 4 o'clock, a general muster of the Volunteer Corps was accordingly called for that hour; and the presence in port of H. M. ships *Juno* and *Midge* enabled a fitting Naval force to be landed, to pay the last honours to the representative of the Queen.

The flags of the several Consulates and of all the ships in the harbour were hoisted half-mast high during the day. The offices of H. B. M. Consulate and Supreme Court were closed. The principal stores were also shut early in the afternoon.

Shortly before the hour named, the members of the Volunteer Artillery mustered at their full strength, and proceeded, with a gun-carriage draped with black velvet, to the Consular residence.

The remainder of the Volunteers mustered on the Bund at 3.30; the Rangers, dismounted, on the right of the line; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 Rifle Companies and the Miholoongs next in order. Line having been formed, the men were countermarched in formation of fours, and drawn up in open order opposite the Consular compound, lining each side of the road.

Precisely at 4.15 the funeral procession emerged from the Consular compound, in the following order.

A detachment of Marines from H. M. S. *Juno* with reversed arms.

The carrying party—six men-of-war's men, from the *Juno*.

The coffin—covered with the Union Jack, on which were laid the official hat and sword of the deceased and a wreath of flowers—on a gun-carriage drawn by six ponies; accompanied by six British Consular officers—Messrs. Fraser, Gardner, Harvey, McClatchie, Margary and Mowat, as pall bearers; and attended by a detachment of the S. V. Artillery.

A. Davenport, Esq., H. M. Vice Consul, Captain Baird, H. M. senior Naval Officer, C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Acting Chief Judge F. B. Johnson, Esq., O. J. King, Esq., and J. Robinson, Esq., as chief mourners.

A detachment of men-of-war's men from the *Juno*.

Naval officers from the several men-of-war in port; and a large body of private residents.

The members of the Municipal Council.

The Consular Body.

The Volunteers (who closed up and joined in the procession at this point).

The following table may, however, explain the arrangement more accurately.

Firing Party.

Carrying Party.

Artillery.	3 Pall Bearers.	COFFIN.	3 Pall Bearers.	Artillery.

Senior Naval Officer, Vice-Consul, and Chief Judge.

Chief Mourners.

Volunteers.

Sailors from *Juno*.

Naval Officers and Civilians.

Municipal Council.

Consular Body.

While the procession moved along the Bund, in slow time, seven minute guns—a Consul's salute—were fired from the decks of the *Juno*; the last one sounding nearly as the head of the column reached the Foochow road, down which it turned towards the Cemetery.

Crowds of Chinese and a large number of Foreign spectators lined the streets, but perfect order was maintained by the police, who had been stationed at each cross road to keep a clear way. Winding slowly along the line of the Defence Creek and the Cemetery Road, the procession reached the Mortuary Chapel at 5 15. The coffin was borne into the building by the carrying party of Sailors from the *Juno*, while the Volunteers, and Marines and Men-of-war's men from the same vessel, lined the approaches.

The funeral service was preformed by the Consular Chaplain, the Rev. Canon Butcher; at the fitting point the coffin was borne out, and lowered into the grave by the Pall Bearers. At the conclusion of the service three volleys were fired over the grave; and the last tribute of respect was ended.

The Sailors were marched first out of the Cemetery, and headed the return march, the Marines following, and the Volunteer Force bringing up the rear—Artillery in front, followed by the Rangers, Nos. 1 and 2 Rifle Companies, the Miholoongs and No. 3 Rifle Co., in the order named.

We have already said that the assemblage was the largest ever seen in Shanghai, on a similar occasion. The Consular Body attended, we believe, without exception, to pay the last mark of esteem to their late colleague. The large number of officers from the United States men-of-war in port was also remarked with gratification. Besides the strong landing party from H. M. S. *Juno*, some 230 Volunteers added to the military pageant; and probably an equal number of civilians were gathered within the Cemetery grounds.

We may safely say that no man was ever more sincerely respected, more truly liked, and more universally regretted than Mr. Markham.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE HONGKONG COMMUNITY.

The following is the covering letter to the Colonial Secretary, and his reply thereto:

HONGKONG, 27th September, 1871.

The Honorable J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—At a public meeting held in the City Hall on Monday last, the 25th instant, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the present defective state of the police, the prevalence of unchecked crime in the Colony, the recent action of the non-official Justices of the Peace, the Colonial Secretary's reply to their deputation to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the further steps to be taken by the residents in consequence thereof," it was, amongst other things, unanimously resolved that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be memorialized on the subject of the Hongkong Police Force, and that a commission of inquiry should be prayed for. It was further resolved that the draft of a Memorial then submitted to the meeting be approved of and adopted, and that a Committee should be appointed to complete and forward the Memorial as approved with the least possible delay through the proper channels."

We, the undersigned, having been appointed on the Committee, have now the honour to hand you the Memorial and Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Hongkong, prepared and completed from the above-mentioned draft, and signed by over four hundred persons, and to request that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to forward the same by the outgoing mail to the Right Honorable the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom it is addressed.

A very much larger number of signatures could have been obtained by delaying this communication for another twenty-four hours, but the Memorialists attach so much importance to the speedy transmission of their petition to the Colonial Office, that we have thought it best to forward it to you without losing further time.

To the original Memorial there are attached seven sheets of signatures, and two annexures, and in compliance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Service, three fairly-printed copies of the Memorial, signatures and annexures are forwarded herewith.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

JAMES GREIG.
A. MCIVER.
J. F. BUZET.
JNO. J. FRANCIS.

No. 270.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HONGKONG, 29th September, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and to acquaint you, in reply, that, in compliance with your request, the Memorial addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, in reference to the Police Force of the Colony, has been this day forwarded to Downing Street by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Messrs. GREIG, MCIVER, BUZET & FRANCIS.

IN AND ABOUT PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

On the morning of our arrival, soon after entering the city, we passed an undertaker's, where extensive preparations were being made for a funeral. The bearse or bier, of immense size, was set up in the street. Near by was a chair prepared for the spirit-tablet of the deceased. It consisted of an open framework, resembling the frame of a sedan chair, bound around with straw. Why the spirits are supposed to have a special liking for straw, is hard to imagine, but it is a fact that offerings to them are more usually made in this frail and combustable material, than in the more substantial articles it is made to represent. The mourners had been engaged, and with the advanced money were picking up a breakfast. Some were eating hot boiled sweet potatoes, others hot cakes, cooked and offered for sale at the side of the street. The undertaker furnishes not only the bier, &c. but the standards, standard bearers (or mourners) including clothing—hats, feathers and all. He keeps the costume on hand, and employs a lot of beggars to wear it, and officiate as the case may require. Passing along the street the next day, it was our good fortune to meet this grand cortege. We stopped to have a good view as it moved slowly past. First came standard bearers, in two long lines, walking on the sides of the street, in pairs, exactly opposite each other. Though dressed up in decent black clothes, from beneath the conical red plumed hat peered the beggarly face, revealing their disease clearly as the rags scarcely covered by the borrowed uniform. Then came a band, playing at intervals the Chinese funeral dirge. The musicians were in uniform and marched like the standard bearers, in pairs, one on each side of street just opposite. In the middle of the road, between those columns, was carried a mandarin's red umbrella. The chair like frame, already described, was ornamented with silk festoons, and contained the deceased's tablet. Next came a handsome horse, led through the middle of the street, beautifully caparisoned, saddled and bridled, but without rider. Following the horse at considerable distance, was carried an empty mountain chair, then came a mandarin's close chair, and both without occupant.

This long procession preceded the coffin, which was borne on a bier, within a sort of dome, richly ornamented, and supported by four columns, wrapped with white silk; festoons of many colored silk hanging from column to column, with pretty effect. It looked like a little pavilion about twelve feet square, supported on two large block timbers, round and highly polished. There were other smaller timbers across the ends, enabling thirty-two men to assist in carrying it. Following the bier were a band of chanters in uniform. Then came in ten carts the true (?) mourners, draped in white.

In the afternoon we started, in carts, to visit a Lama temple of note, about a mile from the city. We went out through the Anting gate, held for a short time by the English and French in 1860. I had no often listened to the story from eye-witnesses, that I have no doubt of identifying a slight elevation upon which the besiegers placed their batteries. The guns were in position, and the Chinese notified that if the gate were not opened by a certain hour, some of the bricks would be knocked off the wall. Greatly to the disgust of those who wished to see the bricks fly, a little insignificant mandarin came with a flag of truce, bringing the key, at the last moment.

Half a mile further on, we passed what may have been earthworks thrown up for the defence of the city, or the ruins of an old wall, when, as formerly, the city was called Yen-chow or Kublai, and embraced much more territory than now.

The country here is level, till you reach the foot of the hills, ten miles off. With the exception of the vast tracts connected with temples and other parks, the land is largely under cultivation, and the crops look well. The road is sandy but good, and much used. You are constantly meeting mule carts, with two occupants besides the driver; men or women riding on donkeys, or men driving their donkeys, or camels bearing various burdens. I counted twenty-four camels in one train, and a friend passed more than two hundred between here and Kalgan.

Arrived at the temple, we left our carts and passed throught several courts, clean and well kept, and planted with grand old trees. The grounds and buildings are very extensive and said to furnish accommodation for fifteen hundred priests. Though the principal building is on a grand scale, it is very dilapidated, as are most of such buildings in and about Pekin. The only thing calling for special notice is a dagoba or mausoleum. It is in the midst of a beautiful park of ever-greens on the west of the temple, and was erected by the Emperor in memory of a Lama he had invited here, whose body was carried back to Thibet though his clothes are buried beneath this monument. The base of this structure is seventy-five feet square, built up with blocks of stone twenty feet high—probably filled in with earth—paved on top and surrounded with a white marble balustrade. The entrance is from the South, where you pass through a white marble gateway, elaborately carved, and ascend to the top of the platform or base by several flights of steps, with marble bainstrade on each side. The principal shaft rises from the centre of this platform about eighty feet high; on the corners are four smaller ones, five in all, built of white marble highly ornamented and in good taste, even to a foreign eye. The first story is octagonal and one hundred feet in circumference. Some of the blocks of marble used are twelve feet long and five feet broad. On the tight surfaces of the octagonal part, are represented, in elaborate carving, eight scenes in the Lama's life; such as his birth, from a lotus flower, entrance on the priesthood, and death. Each scene contains many figures, and in the last is represented his coffin. The second story is square. The third is curiously contrived to give the appearance of having been built of large blocks with the ends projecting. The fifth represents rings sometimes seen surrounding the top of a pagoda. The top consists of two elongated balls—the topmost smaller, nearly pointed, and gilded. The four small shafts are about twenty-five feet high, also of pure white marble and very fine workmanship. Returning, we visited the Confucian temple and other objects of interest, of which more hereafter.

INTERESTING MERCANTILE CASE.

A case of some mercantile interest was heard at the Supreme Court, and, deciding as it did to a certain extent the position of a broker in the negotiation of a contract of sale, we are glad to be in a position to lay the particulars of it before our readers. As the matter wore somewhat the appearance of a submission to arbitration rather than of ordinary litigation, we suppress the names of the parties, substituting A (a foreigner) for the buyer, who was plaintiff, B for the seller, the defendant, and C the broker.

A engaged C to procure for him a certain quantity of Camlets. B offered C a quantity, but which he would only negotiate on the arrival of the steamship *Avon*. C, in a ride down the Bund, read *Avon* s.s., on the Customs' board, and he forthwith reported it to B. Some mediation regarding the price followed, and on the 17th July it was agreed at a certain figure per bale, and C thereupon disclosed who the buyer was. Early next morning C forwarded the contract note to B. B having in the meantime discovered that it was not the steamship that had arrived, wrote to C cancelling the contract concluded upon the previous day on the understanding that the *Avon* had arrived; and the two communications crossed each other on the road. The contract note stated that the delivery was to be completed within three weeks, and the payment by five days' order. To the former term B decidedly demurred as ever having agreed to. In regard to the second, C acknowledged that no understanding was come to between him and B touching the manner of payment. He had put it down as such because he wanted to get the best terms for his principal. It was very often the mode of payment in dealing with Chinese. He had noted likewise in other negotiations that he had been engaged in, and no objection had been raised against it. A, on being informed that B had cancelled the contract, refused to agree to it. It does not appear that A was ever informed that the arrival of the *Avon* was a condition of the contract, and the price of Camlets was gradually rising in the market. At the expiry of the three weeks, A tendered B the purchase money, which he refused, and the case was instituted by way of recovering, as damages for the breach of the contract, the difference between the contract price and the price the Camlets were sold for, of the same quality, on the date they should have been delivered to A under the contract.

The facts, except the time of delivery, were agreed to by both parties, and the case resolved itself into a question whether the contract was binding on B.

B contended that the arrival was a material condition of the contract. He admitted that the report was made by C in good faith. Had the *Avon* arrived he would probably have still disacknowledged the contract as binding on him, because the terms the note contained had not been agreed to by him. It was never his habit to sell to a foreigner at three weeks' delivery. It had been invariably at two weeks. As for the five days' order, he would not have accepted it. Supposing the buyer had failed in the meantime, his name not being on the order, B would not have had any claim upon him, though the goods had left his godown. It was true he did not know who the purchaser was at the time of concluding the contract, but he knew it before he got the note. If he had received the contract note on the same day, instead of next morning, he would have cancelled it, as he did those he entered into with some Chinese on that day. Altogether he was at the mercy of the plaintiff. If the price had fallen during the fortnight between entering into the contract and the arr

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for their Autumn and Winter Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
MELTONS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS AND NAPS.
3/4 and 6/4 Tweed COATINGS.
Silk and Wool COATINGS.
Black and Blue DIAGONALS, of the newest styles.
Fancy VESTINGS.
A choice selection of CLOTHS, in suit lengths only.
PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.
Gentlemen's HOSIERY, in Cotton, Merino or Lambswool, Comprising SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, and PANTS.
Cardigan JACKETS and VESTS.
Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
LONG CLOTH and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, all qualities.
The New Twill Oxford SHIRT.

The latest styles in made up TIES and SCARFS.
Linen and Paper COLLARS.
Silk, Cotton, and Wool MUFFLERS.
FELT HATS, in Black, Drab and Brown.
Drab Felt and Black Paris HATS.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT contains the largest and best assorted STOCK we have ever offered, comprising:
Tapestry, Brussells and Velvet Pile CARPETS.
RUGS to match the above.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
Printed FELTS, in squares or by the yard.
DAMASKS and REPS, in the leading colors.
A large assortment of FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet Pile TABLE COVERS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
Mahogany and Brass Cornice POLES.
White and Colored BLANKETS.
Bed QUILTS.
Lace CURTAINS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Eider Down QUILTS.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nanking and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

24 IN. Vertical TIMBER FRAME, Working 12 Saws at one time.
30in. Circular Saw BENCH.
24in. Circular Saw BENCH, with Self Acting Feed.
12in. Circular Saw BENCH.
Large Circular Cross Cut SAW.
Large Mortising MACHINE.
2 Foot Mortising MACHINES.
2 9in. Wood LATHES.
Planing MACHINE.
Centrifugal Planing MACHINE.
2 Tenoning MACHINES.
Large Moulding MACHINE.
Variety Moulding MACHINE.
Jig SAWS.
Scroll SAWS.
Treenail making MACHINE.
MACHINE for making VENETIANS.
For Sale, separately or together.
Also a large quantity of Leather BELTING, as good as new.
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects and Civil Engineers.
7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871. [tf 1649

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Bois.
" Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
" Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
" MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.
F. PEIL.
tf 810 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

500 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
2m 1541 Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE Superior High Pressure Horizontal STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 10 Horse Power.
One highly finished Extra-strong and Powerful Direct-acting Single Cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 12 Horse Power, manufactured by MESSRS. CHARLES D. YOUNG & CO., PERTH. Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1426 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co. Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALJAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATE, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F. Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.
TAN KEN SENG & BROS.
tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belled Will," "Cornwallis," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins.*
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different scale.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown, and pink.*
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynand FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

AMONTILLADO, ...	per 1 doz.	Case	$13
PALE SHERRY, ...	" 1	"	$8
Superior MEDOC, ...	" 1	"	$6
Superior ST. JULIEN, ...	" 1	"	$10
Sparkling MOSELLE, ...	" 1	"	$14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE,	1	"	$15
BRANDY, $6 to $12, ...	" 1	"	

REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

Ex str. "Glengyle," and late arrivals.

GENUINE La Ferme CIGARRETTES, of assorted sizes.
Smoking TOBACCOS and SNUFFS.
Genuine Havana CIGARS, from $5 to $20 per 100.
Finest Cavite and Manila CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
Meerschaum PIPES, &c., &c.
J. C. KRUSE,
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.
1m 1743 Hongkong, 12th October, 1871.

CIGARS.

MANILA and Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS of all kinds for Sale, by
E. J. SAGE.
1m 1626 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases			
" SHERRY	" 3	"	
" PORT	" 2	"	
" CLARET	" 1	"	

BIRLEY & Co.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F. Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.
TAN KEN SENG & BROS.
tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.
MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A 1 SAILING VESSELS.
OVERLAND RAILROAD.
Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
tf 970] *Hongkong and Shanghai.*

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships: also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ... } ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ percent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¼ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ¼th per cent
Not exceeding ..... 1 month ⅓ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.!

FOR SHANGHAI, *direct.*
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, TIENTSIN, *and* PORTS IN JAPAN.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"HECTOR,"
will be despatched TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
2d 1779 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1775 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *Via* NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Pacific Mail Co.'s Steamer
"ALASKA,"
Capt. Jeff. Maury, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
3d 1750 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"SUNSHINE,"
to arrive from Amoy on or about 20th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1776 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer
"ACANTHA,"
will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1761 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"ALEXANDRE LAVALLEY,"
Captain Longin, expected here from Shanghai on or about the 18th October, will load at Whampoa and this, and will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1757 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"ISABELITA Y SEIS HERMANOS,"
Captain Balbas, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1751 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque
"JANE SPEIRS,"
808 Tons Register, C. T. Brown, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1684 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-ship
"SHIRLEY,"
Willcomb, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1652 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN, (NEW ZEALAND,) AND MELBOURNE.

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque
"SEA GULL,"
Marshall, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1632 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With immediate despatch.

THE A 1 British Barque
"ELFIN,"
Capt. Beer, has room for a limited amount of Cargo.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1657 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) AND MELBOURNE.

THE Clipper Ship
"WHIRLWIND,"
Capt. Graham, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known A 1 Clipper Ship
"ONWARD,"
Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1548 Hongkong, 11th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"BIRDSTON,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1604 Hongkong, 21st September, 1871.

FOR HAMBURG *(direct).*

THE German 3-masted Schooner
"BERTHA,"
Ross, Master, will load as above at Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 1611 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 North German Barque
"ST. PAULI,"
will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1530 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"LORD MACAULEY,"
Care, Master, will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1613 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 410 Hongkong, January, 1867.

鈍煙本呂號九號

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.
For particulars, apply to
KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.
6m 1464 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

敬煤記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Budinatti's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Intimations.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN, having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

FOR SALE.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)

THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING v. THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.—Price 25 cents.

Also,

A few copies of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENTS in *re* KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES received on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also,*
Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).
N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.
tf 559 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain C. H. EARTHY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*ALPHEE*," Commandant DE TOUVENEREE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 24th October. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTHAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passeng